

**REISSUE PATENT APPLICATION**

**WIRELESS IMAGE TRANSFER FROM A DIGITAL STILL VIDEO CAMERA TO A  
NETWORKED COMPUTER**

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## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

What is needed is a DSVC with a large image storage capacity where the image storage is not unduly expensive and does not unreasonably impact the size of the portable camera.

An improved portable image capture system is provided by virtue of the present invention. In one embodiment, a central processing unit (CPU), a modem and a cellular telephone transmitter are coupled to an image memory of a DSVC. The CPU is also coupled to a display and a command input device, which might be a voice activated device or a touch screen device integrated with the display. The CPU executes programs as needed to download images through the cellular telephone transmitter to a server station according to a protocol optimized for the connection available. Where the connection is a direct cellular telephone line, data is sent through the cellular telephone transmitter to cellular telephone system and it is received by a modem at the server station. A CPU at the server station directs the file to be stored in a data storage device, which is typically a large-capacity, inexpensive device such as a hard drive.

A further understanding of the nature and advantages of the inventions herein may be realized by reference to the remaining portion of the specification and the attached drawing.

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a remote station according to the present invention coupled to a server station via a cellular telephone system.

Referring to FIG. 1, a image transfer system 10 is shown with a remote station 12 coupled to a server station 14 via

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the remote station and carry it on their travels. When the capture of an image is desired, the vacationer activates remote station 12 using command input device 32, captures the image and, if image memory 24 is full, transmits images back to server station 14. This allows the vacationer to take as many pictures as desired without worrying about running out of film or image memory capacity, or needing to carry around sufficient memory to hold all the images from an entire trip.

Another application in television reporting. A field reporter could use the remote station to capture images at the scene of a news event and have those images transmitted to a server station controlled by the television studio, thus allowing up-to-the-minute news photos without requiring expensive and bulky equipment such as is now required in a news van.

In a typical operation, display 30 indicates the amount of free space remaining in image memory 24. When the user decides to free up additional memory by transmitting images already stored in image memory 24, the user initiates a command sequence using command input device 32. This begins the process of CPU 22 dialing a cellular number for server station 14 or otherwise setting up the link between remote station 12 and server station 14. CPU 22 then packages an image as required by the protocols, encryption or mailing procedures and directs the package as needed and flags the images in image memory 24 as being sent. One method for labeling images as being sent is to include a binary flag for each block of image memory 24 available for images. As an image is captured by capture device 20, the flag is set to indicate that the block is in use. As an image is transmitted by CPU 22, the flag is reset to indicate that the block is again available for image storage.

One application in which the present invention finds a use is in-field stereo image capture. With in-field stereo image capture, a camera is on location capturing an image and the server is processing the images. One problem with developing high quality stereo reconstructions is accuracy in image areas where the scene geometry changes quickly, i.e., sharp edges. The need for increased accuracy can be accommodated by capturing more images where needed to increase accuracy. Unfortunately, in the prior art, a photographer would either have to return from a site to process the images to determine if any more images are needed, often necessitating a second trip to the site, or have take the image processing computers to the site. With the present invention, images can be captured and sent to the server for processing with the server interactively responding with requests for the additional images. Thus, the server would process the captured images to determine if a good stereo image can be created. If portions of the stereo image are unacceptable, the server can signal, via the digital still video camera, the photographer to capture additional images.

Face recognition is a similar example. The capture device and the server could cooperate to interactively perform stereo matching, with the server requesting additional captures to improve face recognition. This would overcome the need for subjects to have stereo photographs stored in a laboratory.

Another use of the present invention is to obtain photocopies in locations, such as libraries, where it is not convenient to bring the item to be copied to a photocopy machine. At photocopier resolutions, a single uncompressed page image might require about 15 megabits of memory (1 bit/pixel  $\times$  400 dpix  $\times$  8.5"  $\times$  11" = 1496 mbit). In order to reduce the memory requirements, the image can be com-

pressed at the DSVC, but this requires considerable computation power at the DSVC. With the present invention, a low resolution image (e.g., 100 dpi) can be captured and sent to the server station. The server station then analyzes the low resolution image and identifies all white or black areas of the image as well as boundaries of the areas. To convert to a higher resolution image, the server represents each low resolution pixel with sixteen high resolution pixels. Where the image is all black or all white the high resolution pixels are correctly colored, while the blocks of sixteen high resolution pixels near an edge might not all be one color. To refine these areas, the server station sends image capture instructions to the DSVC instructing it to capture additional information from the edge areas.

Once the image is created at the server station with the desired high resolution, it can be sent to an printer or facsimile machine, typically one located near the user of the DSVC. A user of the DSVC desiring a photocopy could then indicate, using command input 32, the telephone number of a nearby facsimile machine. The DSVC would then obtain a low resolution image of the page of which a hard copy is desired, and send a low resolution image to server station 14. Server station 14 then determines the areas of the image for which additional information is needed. Server station 14 communicates the locations of those areas on the image and the DSVC recaptures those areas of the image. The increased resolution required for the high resolution image can be obtained by using a higher resolution lens on the DSVC, or simply capturing multiple images at low resolution and averaging. The resulting image can be compressed by server station 14 if the printing device is a facsimile machine, so that server station 14 need only transmit a compressed facsimile file. Alternatively, server station 14 can retransmit the compressed file to remote station 12, which would then dial the facsimile machine directly through cellular telephone network 16.

In FIG. 1, CPU 52 is shown connected to external printing devices 70, which could be facsimile machines, printers, or digital copiers. Other variations include the external printing devices 70 coupled to cellular telephone network 16, especially in the case of the external printing device being a facsimile machine. External printing device 70 might also be coupled directly to remote station 12. If the size and weight of remote station 12 is not too constrained, a printer might be included thereon. If desired, remote station 12 can be configured to display the captured image on display 30 or in a viewfinder of camera 20.

Yet another application is stereoscopic matching. Suppose remote station 12 is carried by a geologist who is backpacking to a remote region and desires to capture three-dimensional (3D) images of a landscape. Stereoscopic images are formed from two images of one scene taken at slight offset of each other. In many stereoscopic systems, the precise relative position of the camera between the two images is needed. However, it is now possible to perform stereographic "matching" (alignment of the two images to create the 3D effect) without alignment information. One such system is the C3D technology sold by The Turing Institute of Glasgow, Scotland. Combining that system with the present invention, the geologist could upload the dual images and have a C3D system at the server station immediately evaluate the images to determine if a lock on a 3D image can be made. If not, the server station sends a message to the geologist to reposition the camera and recapture an image, thus avoiding a second trip to the site for image capture.

The above description is illustrative and not restrictive. Many variations of the invention will become apparent to

*(The following information was obtained from the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.)*